

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Broad Street, W.
GOD SAVE THE KING

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100

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

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At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

[31-5]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. YUN YUEN TSAR, of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AND THURSDAY,

THE 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH MARCH, 1915, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT 2.30 P.M., AT HIS SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET,
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LOT OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS FROM SUNG TO TOWKONG PERIODS.

COMPRISING:—

VERY FINE KANGHI 5-COLOURED VASES WITH DECORATION IN RELIEF, RED LACQUERED SEAL BOXES, VASES AND BOWLS, JADE SCREENS, ORNAMENTS AND SNUFF BOTTLES, AGATE AND PORCELAIN SNUFF BOTTLES, CRYSTAL ORNAMENTS.

KANGHI 5-COLOURED AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES AND JARS.

KIENLUNG FAMILIE ROSE AND BLUE AND WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES AND PLACQUES.

VERY FINE SANG-DE-BŒUF VASE.

VERY FINE KIENLUNG IMPERIAL FAMILIE ROSE VASE.

VERY FINE KANGHI WHITE SOFT PASTE VASE.

VERY FINE KIENLUNG IMPERIAL YELLOW FAMILIE ROSE VASE.

SOOCHOW REDWOOD SCREENS, INLAID WITH FAMILIE ROSE AND BLUE AND WHITE PLACQUES (KIENLUNG, YUNGCHING).

TOWKONG FAMILIE ROSE PLACQUES, VASES, PLATES AND BOWLS, ETC.

OLD BRONZE VASES, INCENSE BURNERS AND FIGURES (MING AND SUNG).

Also

SOOCHOW REDWOOD CABINETS, TABLES AND FLOWER STANDS.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On View from WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, 1915.

Catalogues now issued.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
AUCTIONEER.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone 346.

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FURNITURE

MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIALS.

UNDER CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS.
SUGGESTIONS. } FREE.
ESTIMATES.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

[101]

COMPANY REPORTS.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report of this Company is as follows:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to the 31st December last.

1913 Account.—This account shows a net profit on working of \$244,706.75, which sum is proposed to apportion as follows:—

Dividend of \$7.00 and Bonus of \$2.00 per Share on 20,000 Shares \$180,000.00
To add to Investment Fluctuation Account 64,706.75
\$244,706.75

1914 Account.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is \$300,608.36

DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. Goetz resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. F. Lieb was appointed to fill the vacancy. On the regrettable death of Mr. G. Friesland, Mr. A. Widmann was asked to fill the vacant seat. Mr. R. Shawan and Mr. J. A. Plummer were invited to join the directorate. These appointments require the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. F. Lieb, H. A. Siebs, and A. Widmann have resigned their seats on the Board.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and C. Bernard Brown, who offer themselves for re-election.

E. SHELLIM,
Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1913.—ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Dr.
Losses and Claims \$ 447,538.76
Charges 53,159.45
Directors' and Auditors' Fees 8,000.00
Commissions 168,230.38
Exchange 517.10
Amount Written off Furniture 120.00
Account 244,706.75
Balance \$ 227,332.44

Cr.

Net Premia Received, Less Returns and Reinsurances \$ 738,680.68
Interest and Dividends 188,490.76
Transfer Fees 161.00
\$ 927,332.44

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1914.—ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Dr.
Losses and Claims \$ 811,949.81
Charges 62,359.38
Directors' and Auditors' Fees 8,000.00
Commissions 138,309.47
Amount Written off Furniture 299.17
Account 300,608.36
Balance \$ 821,520.19

Cr.

Net Premia Received, Less Returns and Reinsurances \$ 642,656.72
Interest and Dividends 178,162.08
Transfer Fees 141.90
Exchange 558.59
\$ 821,520.19

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.

Capital Account:—
20,000 Shares of \$100 each, \$20 per Share paid up \$ 400,000.00
Reserve Fund Account 1,000,000.00
Extra Reserve Fund Account 877,588.30
Investment Fluctuation Account 5,038.94
Exchange Fluctuation Account 98,188.69
Reinsurance Fund Account 213,699.46
Accounts Payable:—
Dividend for 1913 \$180,000.00
Losses Outstanding and Sundries 228,209.49
408,209.49
Working Account, 1914.—
Balance at Credit 300,608.36
\$3,305,328.24

ASSETS.

Cr.

Cash at Bankers:—
On Current Account Silver \$ 45,817.09
On Current Account Sterling 9,700 0 9 109,876.52
On Fixed Deposit Silver 260,000.00
On Fixed Deposit Sterling £12,407 5 7 141,562.10
Investments:—
In Silver Securities 684,014.09
In Sterling Securities 250,545 17 6 572,555.04
272,743 3 10

Loans on Mortgage:—

On Properties in Hongkong \$1,001,300.00
On Properties in Shanghai, Canton, 150,000.00
On Properties in Shanghai 160,256.40
1,311,556.40

Furniture Account:—

Office Furniture, etc. 2,000.00
Accounts Receivable:—
Premia Due from Agencies, Interest Due on Deposits and Investments, etc. 175,347.01
\$3,305,328.24

(Note.—The Sterling Securities have been taken over at 5 per cent. less than the values ruling on the 31st December, 1913, except in the case of Securities whose actual value, on 31st December, 1914, was known.)
Sterling Exchange taken at 1s 9.3-16d.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

E. SHELLIM,
W. J. PATTENDEN, } Directors.

Auditors' Report.—We report that we have examined the Accounts of the Company with the books and vouchers in Hongkong and Returns received from the various Agencies for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have also satisfied ourselves as to the existence and value of the Securities for Investments, the cash at Bankers and on Mortgage to the amounts specified. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet, which includes the allocation of the 1913 Working Account balance as shown by the Directors' report of date attached, is properly drawn up as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

A. R. Lowe, } Chartered Accountants,
C. Bernard Brown, } Auditors.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The report of this Company states:—
The General Agents beg to submit to Shareholders their report on the Company's business for the past year with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The balance at debit of Profit and Loss Account amounts to \$304,302.78 to be carried forward. As there was a debit of \$49,384.32 brought forward from the previous account, the net loss on the year's working was \$255,338.46.

The past year opened under unfavourable trading conditions owing to the unsettled state of China, and very severe competition was also encountered from Japanese and Java white sugar. The outbreak of the European War, however, brought about an entire change as regards Sugar and enabled us to work under better conditions for the latter part of the year.

On the 31st December we had considerable supplies of Raw Sugar in stock and "to arrive," which have appreciated in value, and during the first two months of the current year we have been able to make good progress towards clearing off the debit balance.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

On Mr. H. P. White's departure for Home, Mr. G. W. Barton was invited to fill his place.

The Committee consists of Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs. F. Matheson, J. W. C. Bonnar and G. W. Barton who offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Dr.
To Loss on Working Account \$ 161,380.77
To Interest 90,707.69
To Remuneration to Consulting Committee 2,500.00
To Auditors' Fees 750.00
\$ 255,338.46

By Balance Loss as per Balance Sheet \$ 255,338.46
\$ 255,338.46

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Dr.

Capital 20,000 shares of \$100 each fully paid up \$2,000,000.00
Equalization of Dividend Fund 50,000.00
Repairs and Renewals Accounts 20,028.59
Sundry Creditors 2,356,602.95
\$4,476,631.54

ASSETS.

Cr.

Property Account consisting of:—
East Point Refinery; Swatow Refinery; Hongkong Distillery, as per last account \$1,509,289.03
Less Sale of Bowrington Property, etc. 228,651.11
1,280,637.92

Mortgage 160,000.00

Cash 203.61

Raw and Refined Sugar, Stocks at Cost 535,390.60

Charcoal, Coal, Launch, etc. 170,404.42

Sundry Debtors 688,908.91

Shipments less advances 934,393.90

Profit and Loss Account:—
Balance as per last account \$ 49,254.32
Add Loss for year to date, per statement 255,338.46
304,602.78
\$4,476,631.54

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

F. MATHESON, } Members of Consulting
C. P. CHATER, } Committee.

Auditors' Report.—We have examined the Accounts of the Company with the Books and Vouchers for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have obtained all the information

and explanations we have required, and in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet, is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company.

H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A., } Auditors.
A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., }

Hongkong, 12th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The Report of this Company states:—
The General Agents beg to submit to the Shareholders their Report on the Company's business for the past year with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914.

The year's working shows a net profit of \$30,766.31, and as there was a debit balance of \$60,211.99 brought forward from the previous account, there is a debit balance left of \$29,445.68 to be carried forward to the new period.

During the first half of the year the competition in Refined Sugar in the Philippines was extremely severe, but the Refinery worked at a small profit. With the outbreak of the European War, however, conditions as regards Sugar improved considerably and enabled us to show a more satisfactory result.

On Mr. H. P. White's departure for Home, Mr. G. W. Barton was asked to fill his place. Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and Mr. G. W. Barton offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.
The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

To Interest \$ 20,498.47
To Loss in Exchange 80.10
To Audit Fee 50.00
To General Managers' Commission 6,788.17
To Consulting Committee Fees 1,500.00
To Allowance for Income Tax to Philippine Government 1 per cent. on net Profit for the year 401.68
To Balance Profit as per Balance Sheet 39,766.31
\$ 69,094.73

By Gain in Working Account \$ 69,094.73
\$ 69,094.73

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Capital 7,000 Shares of \$100 each fully paid \$ 700,000.00
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Current Account 222,805.77
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 110,000.00
Accounts Payable 7,977.01
\$1,040,872.78

ASSETS.

Property as per last account \$645,342.36
Additions less sales during year 9,529.72
654,872.07

Stocks of Raw and Refined Sugar, &c. 244,749.64

Stocks of Coal, Charcoal, Stores, &c. 43,440.00

Fire Insurance Unexpired 1,084.00

Premia 64,568.29

Accounts Receivable 2,769.27

Cash in Hand 30,766.31
Profit and Loss Account—
Balance as per last account \$69,211.99
Less Profit for year to date per statement 39,766.31
29,445.68
\$1,040,872.78

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

J. W. C. BONNAR, } Members of Consulting
G. W. BARTON, } Committee.

Auditors' Report.—I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books in Hongkong and the accounts and returns certified by the Company's Agents at Manila and find such Balance Sheet in accordance therewith. In my opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs at 31st December, 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me, and as shown by the Books of the Company. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required.

A. R. Lowe, F.C.A.,
Auditor.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1915.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The 76th annual report and balance sheet of the above Company shows that the Fire, Marine, and Accident Premiums after deducting returns and re-insurances amount to £269,309 15/-.

The balance brought forward from 1913 was £48,379 16s. 1d., which less dividend at the rate of 3/6 per share, left a balance of £22,129 10s. 1d. The surplus on the year's transactions, after making full provision for all ascertained losses to November 30th, amounts to £109,463 8s. 8d., giving a total of £131,591 10s. 9d. This, after being dealt with, left a balance of £48,591 19s. 9d. With this it is proposed to pay a dividend of 6/- per share for the year, less interim dividend of 3/- per share paid in August, which will absorb £22,500, leaving an available net balance of £24,091 19s. 9d. A sum of £40,000 has been transferred to Reserve Fund, and £22,500 has been transferred to Investment Fluctuation and Contingency Account.

Auditors' Report.—We have examined the Accounts of the Company with the Books and Vouchers for the year ending 31st December, 1914. We have obtained all the information

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO.,
LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

G. R.
NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested in future to apply between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1916. [292]

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER

"SYNOLEO"

(Registered).

THE question of wall decoration is one which should secure first consideration in the decoration of the Home.

"SYNOLEO" is the Distemper supplied in a beautiful range of artistic tints, suitable for inside or outside use, which produces that soft velvet finish so looked for in modern House decoration.

"SYNOLEO" only requires the addition of cold water to make it ready for immediate use.

Send for tint book and fullest information to the Manufacturers:—

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD.

(HONGKONG BRANCH).

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

Telephone: 763.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [106-9]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

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HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PROSPECT OF SOME KEEN STRUGGLES.

Although many more entries have yet to come in for the annual tennis tournament, open to members of the Hongkong Cricket Club, those names which already appear on the board indicate that some very keen games will be witnessed in the course of the competition. The entries close on Saturday, by which time the brothers Hancock will be found among the competitors, and should these two pair fortunes in the Doubles and Professional Pairs, which no doubt will be the case, they should constitute a most formidable pair.

The Open Championship Singles, for a £50 cup kindly presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., to be held for one year and won outright if won three years in succession, had, up to last evening, attracted nine entrants—Capt. Hattersley Smith, and Messrs. S. E. Green, L. E. Broton, N. E. Kent, V. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, G. R. Sayer, F. W. Cary, and W. H. Ford. Last year's winner of this competition was H. A. Nisbet, who will meet the winner of this year's competition in the final. It will be remembered that in last year's tournament S. E. Green, the Kowloon player, won his way to the final by means of some remarkably good play, and there were many who predicted that he was quite capable of defeating Nisbet. However, the latter's experience and staying powers, combined with just a little more skill judiciously used, proved superior in a hard-fought final. Reports of Green are again good this year. It is well-known that he is very keen on securing the championship of the Colony, and there is every probability that the same players which faced each other in last year's final will do so again in the impending tournament. Should this occur, though a surprise may yet be in store, the general excellence of the final need not be commented upon. Green will doubtless start a very warm favourite; both as a result of last year's showing and also on account of the fact that the winning of the championship is one of his ambitions.

Several well-known tournament players are also due to figure in the Handicap Singles (A. Class). These include H. A. Nisbet, S. E. Green, W. H. Ford, Capt. Hattersley Smith, F. W. Cary, L. E. Broton, N. E. Kent, V. P. Hamilton, A. R. Linton, and G. R. Sayer. Both Nisbet and Green may expect rather substantial handicaps, but few would be surprised if they both have to decide the final issue.

The entries for the Handicap Doubles, up to last evening, were as follows:—Major Crisp and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; S. E. Green and E. Abraham; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nisbet; F. W. Cary and Major Faichnie; V. P. Hamilton and Rev. Cooper Hunt; E. J. R. Mitchell and T. G. Weall; R. F. Hall and M. M. Maas; R. O. Hutchison and G. R. Sayer. To this list the names of the brothers Hancock will doubtless shortly be added, and assuming that they have to meet either Green and Abraham, or Nisbet and Phelps in the final, some really great games may be anticipated. Either of the trio of pairs mentioned should be capable, despite handicaps, of securing first place.

In the Professional Pairs, the following couples have entered up-to-date—Major Faichnie and Capt. Hattersley Smith; N. E. Kent and W. H. Ford; H. R. Phelps and H. A. Nisbet; V. P. Hamilton and Rev. Cooper Hunt; J. R. Wood and R. E. O. Bird.

The remaining entries given in are as follows:—Handicap Singles (B. Class)—E. J. R. Mitchell, M. M. Maas. Mixed Doubles handicap—Mrs. Winslow and H. A. Nisbet.

Many more entries are naturally expected, and these will be published as they are given in the course of the week. The tournament commences on Monday, March 29th.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

MATCHES WEEK ENDING 20th MARCH.

Wednesday:—St. Joseph's College v. University, Club Ground, 5.15 p.m. (H.K.L. II.). Referee: Mr. A. A. Wilson. R.G.A. v. Police, Club Ground, 4 p.m. (U.S.L.). Referee: Mr. F. Wright.

Thursday:—Confucius v. Victoria Rovers, Club Ground, 5 p.m. (H.K.L. II.). Referee: Mr. F. W. Eager.

Saturday:—R.E. v. Police, Military Ground, 4 p.m. (U.S.L.). Referee: Mr. A. A. Wilson. Club v. R.G.A., Club Ground, 4 p.m. (U.S.L.). Referee: Mr. F. Wright.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

There will be a U.S. League meeting at the R.E. Barracks on Thursday.

LEAGUE TABLES.

DIVISION II.				
Club.	P.	W.	L.	F.A. Pt.
St. Joseph's College	6	0	0	12
Leam Lane	6	5	1	11
Queen's College	7	4	2	11
Confucius	6	3	2	12
Victoria Rovers	6	2	3	8
Diocesan	7	1	5	3
Lan-tao	6	1	5	2
University	7	1	4	0

DIVISION I.				
Club.	P.	W.	L.	F.A. Pt.
Navv	7	5	1	11
R.E.	4	2	2	8
Police	3	1	2	3
R.G.A.	3	1	0	4
Club	3	0	3	0

RUBBER SHALES AND THE WAR.

Shareholders in local rubber companies, remarks the *Shanghai Mercury*, have no reason to complain in regard to the market value of their shares since the outbreak of the war, as the following table of comparisons will show. It will be noted that nearly all shares have appreciated considerably since the commencement of hostilities in August, the advance in some cases being as much as 100 per cent. The list is as follows:—

	Market Value August 1914	1915
Alma Estate	115	115
Anglo-Java	3.00	6.00
Anglo-Dutch	1.15	1.50
Ayer Tawah	10.25	18.25
Batu Anam	0.40	0.95
Bukits	1.00	2.50
Butes	0.50	0.95
Chemers	5.57	0.95
Chengs	2.00	3.10
Consolidated	0.50	1.10
Domestics	2.75	5.25
Gula-Kalumpungs	6.75	7.70
Java Consolidated	6.00	6.75
Kamunting	3.00	5.50
Kapalas	0.30	0.50
Kota Bahros	2.00	4.15
Kroewoks	6.00	6.50
Padangs	5.75	8.00
Permatas	2.00	3.15
Repahs	0.20	0.70
Samagagas	0.47	0.90
Semambu	0.40	0.75
Taipings	0.50	1.20
Tanah Merahs	2.75	4.75
Tebongs	5.00	8.00
Tobris	0.50	1.60

Two or three company shares have shown a decline as compared with August, but only very slight. The price of rubber has risen from 2/- in August to 2/5 last week.

THE NORTH SEA BATTLE.

CHAPLAIN'S ACCOUNT OF DEVOUT SCENE.

A Naval chaplain who was present at the North Sea battle writes to a relative:—

"At 9.40 the enemy's cruisers tried to make an attack, but we beat them off with our 6 in. guns. Three of the enemy's ships by this time were badly hurt, and smoke and flames were issuing from them. At 10.45 the guns of four cruisers were concentrated on us.

"The noise of our own guns and the shots falling on us was terrific; we had by this time got much closer in range, and two of the enemy's torpedoes missed us by only a few yards. We fired two torpedoes, one of which was seen to hit the *Blücher*, and a great flame shot up the centre of the ship. She was now in flames fore and aft, and settling down, and eventually capsized, but not before our destroyers had rescued about 200 men.

"It was a great relief when they sounded 'Cease action' at 11.40. We got on deck for a breather again, and many saw the *Blücher* disappear, though I was not up in time myself. On Monday we buried five of our poor fellows at sea, and the impressiveness of the scene was very great. We held it on the quarter-deck. Nearly the whole ship's company attended, and the five stretchers were placed along the side of the ship covered with Union Jacks. I read the burial at sea, and at the conclusion we sang 'Peace, perfect Peace.' Previous to the service we had prayers on deck, and I read the short thanksgiving service that is in the Prayer Book for a victory.

"The public would have loved to have heard the cries of the men as they loaded the guns. 'That's for Scarborough,' 'That's for the child-killers,' then 'Tipperary,' and the enthusiasm was intense. They are splendid fellows, and I just love them. I think God really sent me here because He knew I could help them, and they help me too.

"God has been good to us, as we escaped so very lightly considering the risks we ran. Such a dear officer was killed—the engineer-captain—always so cheery and bright and loved by all. Two young officers were beside him, and one was dreadfully cut about and the other scorched.

"I am sure we will win."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

1. Parades for to-day (Tuesday). 5 p.m. Signalling Section, Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range, Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend. 5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co.: 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters. Remainder: Route March. Assemble on Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill Order.

MUSKETRY (STANDARD TEST). Musketry will be carried out at King's Park Range as follows:—

Saturday, 20th inst., at 2.30 p.m.: Recruits of all units.

Sunday, 21st inst., at 9.30 a.m.: Recruits of all units.

Members must attend punctually at the times stated above. Any man arriving late will not be allowed to fire.

Note.—Only members who have fired Part I can fire the Standard Test. Officer on duty in the Butts, Saturday, 20th inst.: Lieut. C. Smith.

Officer on duty in the Butts, Sunday, 21st inst.: 2nd-Lieut. Cunningham.

Field glasses should be carried by every man possessing them.

2. On duty at Volunteer Headquarters Mount Austin Barracks: H.K.V.R. G. E. STEWART, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Popolo d'Italia* many Austrian soldiers are armed with Mexican rifles stamped "Mexican Republic."

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

PREPONDERANCE OF MEN THE FINAL FACTOR.

[BY LIEUT.-COL. ROUSTAN BEK.]

The famous Russian military expert, Colonel Shumsky, has openly declared in the Russian Press that the present war will be over in six months.

A man of great experience and strategic knowledge, who has never been guilty of putting forth exaggerated statements in connection with the situation in the war areas, calmly and firmly announces this conclusion. Studying the ideas of his Russian colleague, I come to the opinion that Colonel Shumsky has taken the most remote date at which the end of this terrible world-drama may be expected.

My personal opinion is that we shall secure a triumph over our enemy earlier than the date fixed by my distinguished compatriot. I will give briefly my reasons for this view.

NUMBERS AND VICTORY. The most skilful manoeuvring in the battlefield in a modern war would be always secondary to the moral superiority of the army and the nation concerned as well as the equipment and the number of the troops. The preponderance of men is a most important factor in the present war, and in this lies the real superiority of the Allies over their enemies.

Clausewitz himself has acknowledged it, and in his books it is premised that "the number of the fighters presages the victory; superiority of forces is itself a base of victory in tactics as well as in strategy." Thus we can say that the formula "superiority in forces" was the main base of the creators of the German plan of campaign.

The famous von Moltke said:—"We must concentrate the most numerous forces, and the enemy, and by the preponderance of our troops defeat him utterly." If we study the work of the German General Staff for two years before the war we shall note that special laws were adopted in Germany in order to increase the army as much as possible.

The Germans have followed the doctrine of von Moltke. They have found the armies of their enemies, but they have been unable to defeat them; on the contrary, they became defeated themselves.

GERMAN LOSSES. The first successful movement of the German army on Paris depended, as I have pointed out once, on the preponderance of the number of the troops, and their defeat on the Marne and Yser brought about the numerical superiority of the Allies. That is now fully acknowledged, and it will also be acknowledged that the inferior number of the forces of the Germans caused the German failure on the River Bzura.

The enemy's only chance of victory is for the German and Austrian armies greatly to increase the number of their forces. Can they succeed in this? The Austrian Government has issued an order prohibiting the retirement of Territorial reservists who have attained the age of forty-three years, while the German General Staff has sent to both fronts about 25,000 men of the Landsturm.

Until the present war, nobody supposed that Landsturm or Territorial forces could play such an important rôle on the battlefields. The laws concerning the recruitment of these secondary troops of all the countries fixed their rôle only for serving in the rear and for use in secondary operations of small importance.

The Balkan wars have shown that in the moment of need a nation can attain an extreme tension in regard to the recruitment of its forces. The gallant Serbians have sent to the front 15 per cent of the whole population, circumstances which have never happened before anywhere.

Basing our calculations on this example, we can assume that sixty-five millions of Germans were able to mobilise 9,000,000 men.

The sources of the reserve, of course have their limit. This has always been known, but even at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the divisions formed from the reservists were counted as troops unable to be entrusted with independent and important operations.

Dwindling Reserves. The Germans formed twenty-five army corps from reservists not more than thirty-two years of age. Older reservists were to be used only to replace losses and for service in the rear.

During the six months of war, the German army, according to Russian information, has lost 2,000,000 of its best men. These have been replaced by men of the Landsturm. It is clear, therefore, that the German army in these circumstances has been getting steadily worse in regard to military quality.

In six months of training even the Germans, who possess the educational qualification for the army in larger measure than the people of any country in the world, could only succeed in putting into the field good infantry, medium cavalry, and very bad gunners. And here it must be pointed out that even if the German artillery losses have not been considerable, the losses of German cavalry have been enormous, especially on the western front; and everybody knows that without well-trained cavalry modern warfare is impossible.

The German army corps had hitherto been composed of two divisions, while the army corps of the other countries have always had three divisions. Now Germany also has formed her army corps of three divisions, and the third is a Landsturm. The German army, by this system, will be increased one and a-half times.

If we consider the German regular field armies as consisting of 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 men, it will be seen that, thanks to the new method, this increase can be very considerable. But if we take note of the 2,000,000 losses which the Germans have suffered, we shall perceive that there will remain in Germany only 2,000,000 men of the Landsturm, or only sufficient to enable Germany to continue the war, even in the most favourable circumstances, for a period of six months.

After six months Germany will be in a state of such exhaustion that she will be unable to replace the losses of her army, even with the most incapable reservists.

CHEAP ELECTRIC POWER FOR INDIAN FACTORIES.

HARNESSING LAKES IN THE GHATS.

The romance of a great undertaking lies behind the brief statement contained in a telegram from Bombay that the Tata Hydro-Electric Works have started running.

Two great lakes have been formed in the ghats in which the rainfall is caught and held. From them the water descends to the bottom of the ghats, whence the powerhouse is situated, which takes its name from Sir D. J. Tata, chairman of the supply company. The power is generated at this station, and transmitted to Bombay by ordinary lines.

At the outset it seemed to be impossible to get in India sufficient capital to launch the scheme. Lord Sydenham, who was then Governor-General of Bombay, made at the opening of a mill at Sholapur on July 10th, 1910, a speech in which he pointed to its immense possibilities, and expressed the hope that it would be made reality by an Indian enterprise.

The effect of the speech was remarkable. Within a few weeks Sir D. J. Tata got all the capital that was required. Money rolled in for the undertaking, many of the big Indian chiefs leading the way directly they read the speech. Less than six months afterwards Lord Sydenham laid the foundation of the first dam.

In an interview his lordship stated that hitherto the whole of the cotton mills of Bombay have been run with coal, which costs something over 20s. a ton, of considerably less calorific value than that for which Lancashire millowners have been accustomed to pay 7s. 6d.

The immediate effect of the scheme is to turn into Bombay 100,000 electrical horse-power. The whole of this has been sold, mostly to cotton millowners, who are to pay for it 0.55 of an anna, a little more than a halfpenny, a unit.

That it is very considerably cheaper than steam power is shown by two calculations made by the South Mahratta Railway Company and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the former finding that the cost per horse-power per hour with steam was one anna and the latter 1.01.

The Tata price, 0.55 of an anna a unit, is equivalent to 0.41 of an anna per horse-power hour, and therefore less than half of the cost of steam, according to the independent estimates of these two companies. On this basis it will be less than a half-penny per horse-power per hour.

There is the opportunity of developing a number of small industries in Bombay, which can afford to take electric power at this cheap rate and profitably to substitute electric conductors for steam engines.

By this scheme, also, you displace the power houses attached to the mills, and thus gain in some cases quite a considerable area, because the motors go on the looms.

Sir D. J. Tata estimates that before long 100,000 horse-power will be wanted. As the full capacity of the present lakes cannot possibly meet such a large demand, investigations are being made with the view to seeing whether others can be made to supplement the present capacity. "The whole scheme," his lordship added, "is an Indian undertaking of the first magnitude, and the first of its kind."

—*Full Mail Gazette.*

CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME.

FRENCH MILITARY ARGUMENT.

In the *Gaule* M. Gauthier de Clagny, the former Seine-et-Oise deputy, publishes an appeal to the British people to carry into effect the scheme of the tunnel under the Channel, which, he says, would symbolise the unalterable friendship henceforth uniting France and Great Britain.

"Think what power would be ours," he says, if our frontiers were suppressed and if our armies were but one, thanks to the facility and rapidity of railway communication.

Furthermore, the first shot fired by the enemy on the English coast dispelled the illusion that isolation was necessary to British security. If our military forces were linked by railways our heroic troops could in a few hours lend each other mutual support without the risk of being separated or delayed by the uncertain sea. The German Empire would be beaten now but for a system of railways which increases tenfold the rapidity of its movements.

M. Gauthier de Clagny concludes by demanding that the first works shall be opened at Dover and Calais before the signature of peace—under the enemy's fire, as he puts it—in order that a demonstration of union may be made before the new Europe.

"DEUTSCHLAND UBER ALLES."

The *Fatherland* (German-American, New York) publishes the following English version of "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles," by P. C. Kullmann:—

Deutschland, Deutschland, First of Nations. Over All in this wide world, For Defence and for Protection German Standards now unfurl; From the Meuse unto the Memel, From the Etsch unto the Slope; Deutschland, Deutschland, First of Nations, First of All on this wide Globe.

German Faith and German Honour, German Wine and German Song! Must retain through all these ages Shining lustre, bright and strong, Noble actions let inspire. All our lives, both brave and long, German Faith and German Honour, German Wine and German Song!

Unity and Right and Freedom Guide us, German Fatherland! For these Ideals strive forever, Comrade, true with hearts and hand! Unity and Right and Freedom Are the wallars of our land, Blossom thou in might and glory Flourish German Fatherland!

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PURVEYORS AND IMPORTERS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

JUST ARRIVED:

FRANCO-AMERICAN SOUPS AND BROTHS.

EDGAR'S MARROWFAT PEAS.

CHIVERS' FRUITS IN TINS AND BOTTLES.

LIBBY'S TINNED MEATS.

DEL MONTE FRUITS AND ASPARAGUS.

CALIFORNIAN VEGETABLES AND SALMON.

CRESCA OLIVES, OIL AND SAVOURIES.

PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES IN OIL.

We are now receiving our Regular Shipments of Stores from England, France and America.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

FREE DELIVERIES TO PEAK TWICE, AND KOWLOON ONCE DAILY. ORDERS OF \$50 FREIGHT FREE TO ALL COAST PORTS.

[22]

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

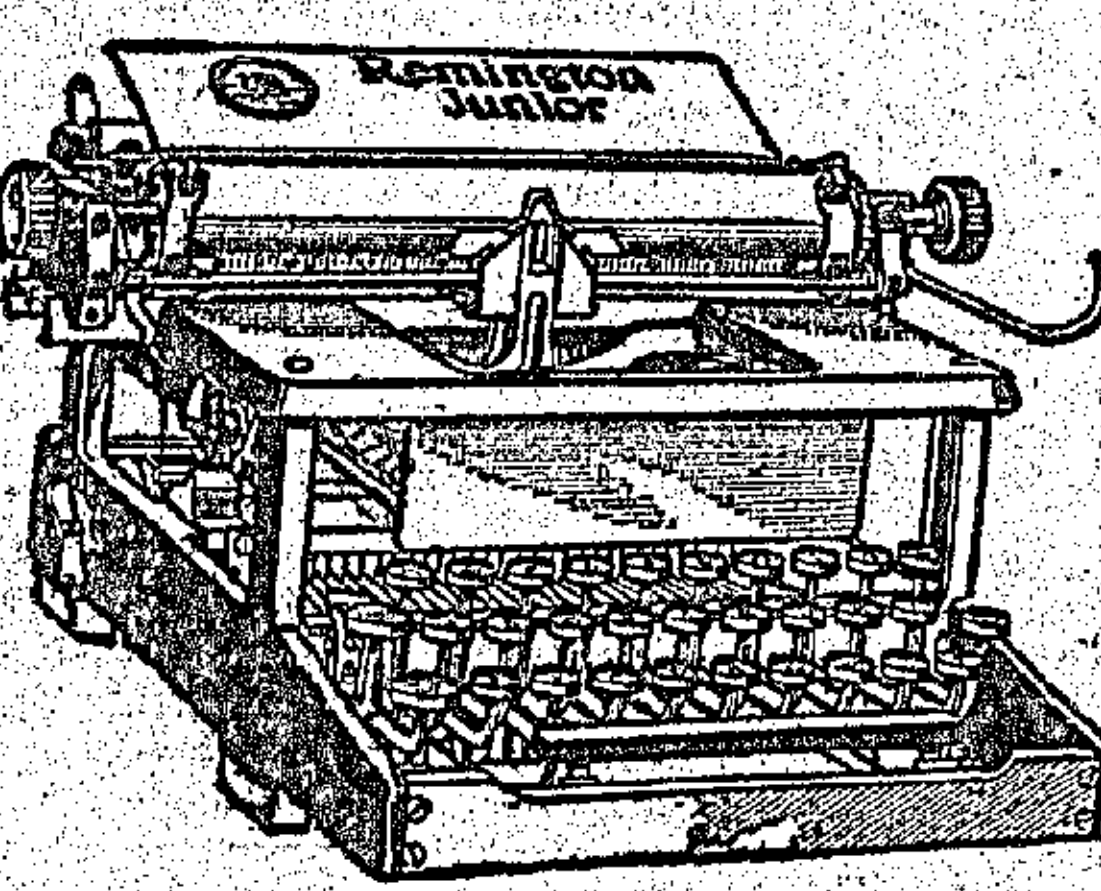
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST"

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction, visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Models.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Models because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1914.

[30]

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

USE THE "STAR."

PROTECTION IS BEST OBTAINED BY EMPLOYING UP-TO-DATE APPLIANCES.

AS THE CHEMICAL USED IS NOT A LIQUID BUT A DRY POWDER, THERE IS NO DAMAGE TO FURNITURE OR OTHER ARTICLES.

FOR PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUES APPLY TO—

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[37]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOW READY. THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC. FOR THE YEAR 1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,550 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy, owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas.

Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [392]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "ROSE TERRACE," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROSECUTION.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [394]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF FOREIGN IMPORTERS OF Piece-Goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1915, at 4 P.M.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF LI YUEN CHEUK, otherwise called LI CHIU FAN, late of No. 9, Seymour Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court, by virtue of Section 55 of The Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 15th day of April, 1915.
Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above date.

H. PERCY SMITH,
Administrator pendente lite,
5, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong. [395]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 17th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915. [29]

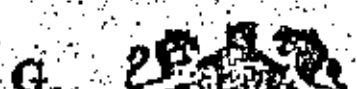
NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Appointed Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, Sole Agents in Hongkong and South China for the "STAR" Fire Extinguisher.

J. H. BARING.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [389]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day taken over the Agency for the "STAR" Fire Extinguisher from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [390]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the PROVOST-MARSHAL, Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the trip by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the PROVOST-MARSHAL at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
Hongkong 26th January, 1915. [207]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th, March, 1915, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [353]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [354]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [355]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
O. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [356]

HONGKONG CLUB

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 65 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1915, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
E. DES VOUTX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [391]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY have from This Day REMOVED their Offices to the First Floor, MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA BUILDING, entrance by Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1915. [392]

WANTED.

A CAPABLE ENGLISH NURSE to take charge of 3 Children.

Apply to—
MRS. R. HANCOCK,
67, Peak.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [378]

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

Headquarters, Philippines Department, Office, Department Q. M. Manila, P. I., December 29th, 1914.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing and delivering about 6,000,000 Pounds Beef and 200,000 Pounds Mutton for the U.S. Army in the Philippines, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1916, will be received here until 2 P.M. on April 7th, 1915, and then opened. Information on application. Envelopes containing Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Frozen Fresh Beef and Mutton," and addressed JNO. T. KNIGHT, Colonel, Q. M. Corps, Department Q. M. [126]

NOTICE.

AN OPERETTA ENTITLED THE ENCHANTED GLEN

will be Performed by the Pupils of the FRENCH CONVENT. CHILDREN'S MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, at 4 P.M.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19th AND 20th, at 4 P.M.

Admission: Adults: \$1.00. Children: 30 Cents.

The Proceeds will be Devoted to the Relief of War Victims.

Lady MAY has kindly consented to distribute the Oxford Certificates on the 19th.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

ROOMS on First Floor of European House, No. 176, Queen's Road East, Wanchoi, from 1st April, 1915.

TWO VERY LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS, Marine Lot No. 42, Praya East. Immediate possession.

Apply—
N. M. M. & Co.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1915. [372]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 94, Praya East.

Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
No. 248, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.

Apply—
H. E. FOLLOCK,
Ernie's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [3]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS."

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [54]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to—
PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 30th January, 1915. [329]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

GODOWN, No. 9, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYHREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

1 and 2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

25, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK.

GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchoi Road.

Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

NO. 1, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview).

NO. 1, GOUGH HILL, No. 100, THE PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 1st April, 1915.

"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

"SHORCLIFFE," Garden Road, to let furnished (6 Rooms).

"KOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.

"BLANDFORD," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.

ROOMS, suitable for Office, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

"KIRKENDALL," Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak.

"BEACONFIELD," Battery Path.

NO. 1, THE PEAK (GARDEN VILLAS), Small House adjoining "GLENSHIRE," Barker Road, Peak.

Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

	Per Case of 1 doz.	Per Bot.
A. SUPERIOR PALE	\$30.40	\$2.85
B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC	33.70	2.80
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC	34.80	3.00
WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz.	37.00	1.60
C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	40.30	3.45
D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC	46.80	4.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR	52.40	4.55
E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY	53.50	4.55
MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC	51.50	2.85
S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC	79.70	6.85
V. O. L., 60 Years Old	119.30	9.95
UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years Old	167.50	13.15

* These Brandy bottled by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

BIRTHS.

HORNELL.—On March 6th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. C. HORNELL, a daughter.

HAYS.—On March 7th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HAYS, a daughter.

DEATH.

ZUZARTE.—On March 7th, at Shanghai, ALVARO AUGUSTO ZUZARTE, aged 31.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 16TH, 1915.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

At present it is questionable if the war holds first place as a topic of conversation in Portugal or even in the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The condition of Portugal itself is of almost greater interest. There has been no real peace in the country since the establishment of the Republic over three years ago. Crisis follows crisis every few months. The letter from the PRESIDENT of the Republic to General CASTRO, dealing with the present trouble, published in this paper a week ago, was read in Macao, we are informed, with the keenest attention. It may be of interest to note the events that led up to the writing of this letter.

According to the papers from Lisbon, there has been great discontent in the army owing to the system of supervision under which the soldiers, and especially the officers, live. It is known by the Government that the Monarchist element is by no means extinct, and the officers are subjected to what amounts almost to espionage. A special body of private detectives was recently formed for the purpose of obtaining secret information. These agents and their methods have been distinctly unpopular, and the people have given them the name of "Formigas Brancas," or "the White Ants." A short time ago a Major of one of the regiments in Lisbon was transferred to another post for no apparent reason. The officers of the regiment met and asked their Colonel to interview the Minister of War with a view to the Major being reinstated. Their request, however, was not listened to. A general conference of the officers of all the regiments in Lisbon followed, and

a deputation was appointed to interview the PRESIDENT of the Republic. When this deputation was making its way to the offices of the Government it was met by soldiers sent by the Cabinet and asked its business. On requesting to see the PRESIDENT, the members were arrested and obliged to hand over their swords. An announcement was then sent to all the military centres stating that, as the movement was a political one in favour of the Monarchy, the Government had been forced to arrest sixty-one officers. Great agitation was caused among the other officers, as it was known that the movement was not a political one, but merely a protest against the Government's methods. Acting according to agreement, all the remaining officers returned their swords and asked to be arrested, as they were as guilty as their comrades in prison. A meeting of the Cabinet was held immediately to decide what was to be done. The meeting sat till six o'clock, and then the members went to the house of the PRESIDENT to ask him to grant extraordinary powers so that they might suppress the whole movement. The PRESIDENT did not accede to this demand, as he could not see how to coerce the army. He then wrote the letter which appeared in our issue of the 8th inst. inviting the assistance of General PIMENTA DE CASTRO. In the meantime he asked the existing Cabinet to consider itself dismissed. General CASTRO was made chief of the Cabinet, and for three days held all the offices alone. During that time he selected men for the new Cabinet, with the result that the reformed Government is composed almost entirely of military officers. It is stated that the people are pleased, as CASTRO is popular and a strong Government is urgently needed.

In view of the condition of affairs disclosed by incidents like the above, it is not likely that the Allies can hope for any active assistance from Portugal in the war in Europe. A country which is torn within itself, and which seems to be always on the verge of another revolution, has enough to do to look after its own internal troubles. Indeed, it is probable that this fact was known to Germany when a demonstration was ordered in Angola. Portuguese papers declare that several fighting has taken place in that colony. A considerable number of Portuguese have been killed, and it is stated that the Germans have been driven back across the border. It may be the case that the rather unalloyed attack by the Germans was simply a move to distract Portugal's attention from Europe to Africa. The assistance Portugal could render in Europe may not be vast, but every little helps. As it is, a fairly large proportion of the Portuguese army has left for Angola, and this fact, coupled with the internal dissension, has enabled Germany to achieve what was in all likelihood her object.

A Tientsin contemporary is informed on "first class authority" that German prisoners are entering Siberia at the rate of 3,000 per day.

The Peking Daily News states that it is reported that there are many disguised foreigners staying in the Lama Temple, Peking, and their movements are very curious.

The first instalment (\$200,000) of Kwangtung's annual remittance of \$1,500,000 promised to the Central Government has been paid into the Central Treasury.

Frank Carlisle Castlemaire again appeared before Mr. Wood yesterday on the charge of obtaining credit at the Astor House Hotel by fraud. On the application of Mr. Gardiner (for the defence) the hearing was further remanded until this afternoon.

A Tientsin paper hears that there were 37 Chinese failures during the Lunar New Year in Mukden. Some of the bigger houses are also said to be in difficulties. If they cannot manage to weather the storm there is likely to be a financial crisis in the Mukden money market.

The Supreme Court at Manila has denied Vicente Sotto permission to be admitted to the Philippine bar in order to practice in the island Courts. Justices Torres and Carson dissented. Sotto passed the bar examinations in 1908, but because of late events did not take the oath.

Seven cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony last week—three British, 1 Italian, 1 Japanese and the rest Chinese (three imported). One case was fatal. There were also two Chinese fatal cases of small-pox in the Colony last week. No other cases of communicable diseases were notified.

We regret to learn that the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn) while sailing in a yacht race was struck the head by some tackle and rather badly cut.

The latest list of donations to the local Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Forces at the Front brings the total up to \$3,372.07. Of this amount \$3,329.16 has been expended, leaving in hand a balance of \$142.91.

Prince Prajapitok of Siam, who was received by the King on February 8th, is returning to his own country. The brother of the King of Siam, he has been a student at Oxford, and has just concluded his military course at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Mrs. E. Murray Bain \$20
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson 10
Viciera & Co. 10

The wedding of Mr. Clement Chinery Hickling, son of the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Hickling, and Dr. Alice D. Sibree will take place in Hongkong shortly. The marriage will also take place shortly of Mr. J. W. C. Pemberton, 63, The Peak, and Miss Hester Mary Chesney, Queensland.

The annual meeting of members of the European Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Association rooms, 4, Des Vaux Road Central, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5.15 p.m. The following have been nominated as Directors of the Association:—Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Major S. T. Wenborn, Messrs. G. Piercy, A. S. D. Cousland, J. M. Beck, W. G. Humphreys, F. B. L. Bowley and W. T. Harbord.

A meeting of Shareholders of the Hotel des Colonies, Ltd., Shanghai, has been called for 22nd inst. to consider the following resolution:—That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily. And that Eric M. Ross of 34, Des Vaux Road, Shanghai, Chartered Accountant, or some other suitable person, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

Mr. Denman Fuller, organist of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, gave another of his much-appreciated organ recitals at the Cathedral last evening. There was a good audience. Assistance was rendered by Mrs. Susmann (cello), and Mrs. Aubrey (violin). The programme was as follows:—Piece heroique (Cesar Franck); Andante Cantabile (Widri); (Max Reger) Mrs. Susmann; Vorspiel, Parsifal (Wagner); Meditation (F. Borowski); Andante, Trio in D minor, (Mendelssohn);

THE WAR.

GERMAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

HOW BRITAIN WILL EFFECT A COMPLETE STOPPAGE.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

GERMANS LOSE 10,000 IN THREE DAYS.

LONDON, March 14th.
9.40 p.m.

The War Office announces that the enemy made a heavy counter-attack yesterday afternoon. Several minor counter-attacks earlier in the day were repulsed.

Judging from observation on various parts of the field of battle, and statements of prisoners, who now number 1,720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy, and cannot have fallen far short of 10,000 in the three days.

A train at Don Station was blown up by our aviators this morning.

REVENGEFUL GERMANS.

XPRES, SOISSONS, AND RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

LONDON, March 14th.
6.05 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—The Belgians continue to progress at the head of the Yser. Their artillery, supported by our heavy guns, destroyed a point d'appui in a graveyard at Dixmude. The enemy bombarded Ypres and several civilians were killed.

The Germans also bombarded the Cathedral at Soissons and the surrounding houses.

We repulsed an attack to the north of Rheims, whereupon the Germans bombarded the city.

The enemy made two counter-attacks in Champagne. We repulsed them and advanced, taking several trenches, in one of which we found a hundred dead and a quantity of material.

We easily repulsed an attack at Four-de-Paris.

Our patrols in Lorraine occupied Ember Meil.

LONDON, March 15th.
1.20 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says:—British aeroplanes effectively bombarded Westende.

The success of the British at Neuve Chapelle proves to be thoroughly complete. They advanced along a front of three kilometres with a depth of 1,200 to 1,500 metres, capturing successively three lines of trenches and a strong work to the south of Neuve Chapelle. Violent German counter-attacks were repulsed.

The enemy lost heavily, and left a considerably greater number of prisoners in the hands of the British than was at first announced. The British field and heavy artillery had been effectively prepared, and supported in vigorous action their infantry.

We consolidated and extended our new front in Champagne, and captured 300 metres of trenches in Argonne, repulsing two counter-attacks.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, March 15th.

The sinking of the steamers *Headlands* (off the Scilly Islands), *Florizan* (in the Bristol Channel), and *Haridale* (in the Irish Channel) is now confirmed.

[A telegram published in yesterday's issue announced that the above steamers, among others, had been torpedoed, but stated that the sinking of the three vessels was not confirmed.]

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1915.

The 1915 edition of the *Directory and Chronicle*, printed and published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, is now issued and may be purchased in all the principal parts of the Far East. Owing to circumstances connected with the war the volume makes its appearance this year a little later than usual, but will doubtless prove none the less welcome on that account. A work which has been published annually for fifty-three years and sold so extensively throughout the Far East calls for no lengthy description of its contents. From the first year of issue, the aim has been to make the work a Directory of foreign firms and residents in all parts of the Far East, from Vladivostok to the Netherlands Indies. As the intercourse between East and West developed so the Directory grew until its dimensions became so unwieldy that it was found necessary in recent years to issue the growing list of Protestant Missionaries as a separate publication. By so doing the publishers were enabled to comply with a frequently expressed wish for the inclusion of classified lists of trades and professions at each of the principal ports of the Far East, a feature which appears to be much appreciated, especially in Europe and America. The volume this year makes no less than 1,850 pages.

It need hardly be said that the alterations in the Directory, always very extensive, have been this year unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the war. The influence of the war is especially noticeable in three sections of the volume. From Tsingtau no returns were obtainable and the directory list of the German Colony had in the circumstances to be entirely omitted; though the description of the port is retained. In Hongkong and Singapore shortly after the outbreak of war all Germans had either to be banished or interned, and it follows that in these sections of the book no German residents are included, but the German firm names are retained and the names of the British firms liquidating the various German businesses are given.

It is unnecessary to say that, as usual, every effort has been made to bring up to date the information and the various maps and plans the volume contains, and in all respects the reputation the work has so long enjoyed as an indispensable requisite of every office is maintained.

The complete Directory is sold at \$10; the small edition at \$6; and the Directory of Protestant Missionaries in China, Japan and Korea at \$1.

AMMUNITION IN SALMON TINS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 950 rounds of ammunition. From the evidence it appeared that a Lukong on duty at one of the wharves stopped a coolie who was carrying a considerable number of what purported to be salmon tins. He opened two or three of them, and discovering in one tin a package of ammunition, he promptly arrested the coolie, who thereupon pointed out a man who, he said, had requested him to carry the tins. This man was taken into custody.

Mr. Agassiz, who defended, pleaded guilty to possession, but stated that the defendant had been asked to take charge of the goods and take them to an address marked on the tins at Kongmoon. Defendant consented to do so, not knowing that the contents of some of the tins were rounds of ammunition.

The Magistrate said that defendant was a party to smuggling, and he would be fined \$500.

FOR THE BELGIAN REFUGEES.

This week 174 garments have been sent in by the women of Hongkong, Kongmoon, Swatow and Amoy, amongst which are 50 coats and skirts and dresses kindly given by Bon Ton, and 19 garments made by the girls of the Diocesan School. One box from Amoy has been forwarded through the courtesy of the shipping firms to Mrs. A. M. Townsend, 29, Palace Gate, London W. for the Belgian Refugees; and the other 174 garments have been sent to Miss Lloyd Thomas, 116, Murray Street, Hoxton, N. for soldiers and sailors at the front, their families at home and Belgian Refugees.

The following extract is from a letter to Lady May from the Countess of Meath in answer to a parcel containing 102 garments made by the Women of Hongkong and Members of the Ministering League for the Belgian Refugees sent home in December last:

"I owe you all a great debt of gratitude for sending the box of clothing for Belgian Refugees. They will be most acceptable, and there is a great need for help."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SLIGHT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Hongkong, March 15th.

Sir,—Replying to the letter which appeared in your issue of to-day's date under the above heading, it is the rule of the establishment in question that all members of His Majesty's Service receive the utmost courtesy, and to the writer's certain knowledge during the past ten years not one complaint has been received in this connection. In a large establishment, however, mistakes are liable to occur, but redress can always be obtained by going to the management. Why, therefore, did your correspondent not do this at the time if he considered his complaint justified?

Is the *nom-de-plume* used by your correspondent merely a coincidence, or is it adopted with the intention of court-ship sympathy from a certain quarter? If the latter, it is somewhat out of place.—Yours faithfully,

"FILIIUS NULLIUS."

SAMSUIPO.

Sir,—In your interesting leading article to-day on "China and Sanitation" you discuss a question the importance of which is not limited to China.

In Hongkong there are districts which I venture to think are as insanitary as any part of China.

One particular locality which I have in view is the old village of Samsui-po, just beyond the Cosmopolitan Dock, where sewage, filth and garbage are allowed to accumulate apparently unheeded. When I last visited the spot the open sewers were overflowing, and refuse of all sorts appeared to be scattered broadcast for the children to play with.

A new Public Dispensary has just been opened on the reclamation beyond, and those who survive a passage through the old village are likely to need the ministrations of the Public Dispenser on arrival.

This village has been under British Government for just 17 years—plans for its improvement were made many years ago, but a parsimonious policy has prevented the completion of these plans. A similar condition of affairs exists in all the scattered hamlets from the Public Dispensary at Samsui-po to the Quarantine Station at Lai-chikok. Systematic scavenging is the only immediate remedy, pending the construction of proper roads and drains.—Yours truly,

F. B. L. BOWLEY.

POOR SUITORS.

THE PUISNE JUDGE AND INSTALMENTS.

At the Summary Court yesterday Mr. P. S. Dixon, appearing for two Chinese fishermen who were defendants in five actions for various sums of money, said that he consented to judgment, but wanted instalments. His clients, who were now out of employment, and had nothing, had instructed him to offer \$1 a month each.

Mr. d'Almada said it would take 125 years to pay off the debts at that rate.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said that six or seven years ago, when he first came to that Court, he was very full of solicitude for poor suitors, and always tried to make small instalment orders when asked, but he soon found he could not do it. The suitors themselves knew better than he did what they could pay. If they had a fixed salary it would be possible for him to make an order. For the last three years he had never made an instalment order where the parties had no fixed salary. He dared say that the defendants were worthy of commiseration, and he thought the plaintiffs would be sensible and practical people, and he suggested that they settle the question among themselves.

The solicitors agreed to this course.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The Hongkong Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. informs us that a telegram has been received from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the Head Office of this bank at Yokohama on the 11th inst. it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1914, to add to the reserve fund Yen 350,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 1,335,000 to the next account.

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, March 3rd.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The bitterly cold weather which prevailed on Saturday night accounted for the few vacant seats that were noticeable at the *soirée de gala* given at the Peking Pavilion in the interests of the French and Russian Red Cross funds, but as the seats were all booked the absence of several patrons made little difference to the financial results, which were indeed larger than anything yet organised in this way in Peking. It is reckoned that the proceeds amounted to over eight thousand dollars, three thousand of which were contributed by the President's family, sixteen hundred by Li Yuan Hung, and over six hundred by Liang Shih Yi. The Ministers of the allied nations were in attendance, and Mr. Liang Shih Yi and his family were present. The entertainment was very agreeable, the local amateurs acquitting themselves exceedingly well.

THE MODEL ARMY.

A great military spectacle took place on Sunday afternoon, but not a word has been published on the subject, as it relates to the model army, and the Chinese Press have been instructed not to make any reference to this newest phase of Chinese militarism. This model army, which is composed of the flower of the manhood of the *élite* of the country, was inspected by the President, and in his presence the military oath was administered to the members. I believe the ceremony was a brilliant one.

PEKING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Peking Club last night was remarkable for its duration. It lasted nearly three hours, and the explanation of the protracted proceedings was an attempt to elect the committee on different lines. The discontents wished to remove the strong Legation influence in favour of proportional national representation, but a decision was not arrived at, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight. By that time it is expected that some other arrangement will be submitted which will be superior to the national scheme.

THE CENSORSHIP.

I wonder if it be in order for your Peking correspondent to ventilate complaints from former Hongkong residents regarding the operation of the censorship in Hongkong. Letters from the Colony, such as from the banks and other well-known institutions, addressed to well-known people in Peking are for some inscrutable reason opened before leaving your port. Some of the former Hongkongites suggest that the censor is gratifying his personal curiosity to pry into certain banking accounts, but, of course, I would not identify myself with such aspersions on an over-worked official.

THE GERMAN MINISTER.

It is reported that the German Minister, Admiral von Hantz, is indisposed, but I cannot confirm this, for reasons which are obvious. However, this gentleman and his satellites are still busy in supplying "true truth" to the Chinese papers. This week the local vernacular journals received lengthy reports in Chinese of the speech made by His Excellency in Shanghai and an account of his wonderful trip. From what I hear from independent sources there is no doubt that the Admiral "put it over" the Japanese officials. I am told that he had a good time ashore at Kobe.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. F. Moore, the Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, has resigned his position, and I am informed that this is due to events concerned with the Japanese situation. Correspondents in Peking have been discredited by the official contradictions from Japanese embassies in several capitals, and in this respect it would seem as if the Japanese had made a serious tactical blunder which it will take some time to repair.

THE GOLD BOX.

It is announced that the President, in terms of the regulations for the election of President, has deposited three names in the golden box which has three locks and three keys, one key being kept by the President, a second by the Vice-President, and the third by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hsu Shih Chang. Rumour hath it that one of the names is that of the eldest son of the President, but this is probably a malicious report. The box is to be placed in a stone room constructed in the Presidential mansion.

The Vacuum Oil Co. has issued a writ against the *Melbourne Age*, claiming \$23,000 damages for an alleged libel contained in an article entitled "Trading with the Enemy."

YACHT ACCIDENT.

The yacht *Beatrice*, which was being sailed in a race on Sunday by Messrs. J. Forbes and J. A. Dove, got swamped by a heavy sea while off the Belle Vue Hotel and sank immediately. Another yacht (the *Tonnette*, sailed by Mr. C. Cook and Mr. A. A. Claxton) went to the rescue and with great difficulty and at considerable risk to their own craft succeeded in taking the two Europeans aboard their boat. The *Beatrice's* boy had made for the shore with the aid of a spinnaker boom, and safely landed.

VICE-VERSES.

[The Hongkong Volunteers are now quartered in the German Club, while the Germans are interned at Hungghom, Kowloon.]

In the dawn of Armageddon
The place I made my bed on
Was Mother Earth, or Mother bricks and stones;
Mid the chaos and the welter,
Day and night my only shelter
Was the tent wherein I laid my weary bones.

Meanwhile Wilhelm von der Muttons
(Dash his eyes and bust his bottoms)
In the German Club could take his Lordly ease,
Good Rhine wine and lager drinking
To the "Emden" and his sinking
Of our deadly troops which scour'd the Southern Seas.

Now where Hungghom meets the ocean
Wilhelm ponders o'er the notion
Whether "Kulter" always brings its own reward;
While I, far from being slaughtered,
Am most comfortably quartered
Nenth the roof-tree of the Chosen of the Lord.

Oh! 'tis sweet to think of Willy
Sucking Sauckraut and stilly
While he ponders o'er the fudginess of Fate
Can't you hear his hearty "Gottsdan,"
When he learns that I, in Potsdam,
Occupy the room of Frederick the Great?
D.S.O.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The following cables are taken from the latest Manila papers to hand:—

WASHINGTON, March 8th.
The State Department is being deluged with inquiries from the Legation Offices of the various European Powers demanding information as to what steps the United States Government intends to take to guarantee the protection of foreigners in Mexico and whether or not any action is contemplated.

TWO BATTLESHIPS SENT TO VERA CRUZ.
Following a conference of several hours with President Wilson last night, Joseph Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, to-day gave orders dispatching two battleships to Vera Cruz. Yesterday the Navy Department ordered the cruiser *Tacoma* to Vera Cruz for the interests of the foreigners in the city.

OBSCURE EVACUATES MEXICO CITY.
The State Department was to-day advised by Agent Silliman that General Obregon and his army evacuated Mexico City. It is generally believed that pressure exerted on him by the foreign diplomatic representatives caused him to withdraw from the city together with his army.

Agent Silliman in his dispatches to the State Department reported that the Ambassadors and Ministers of the various foreign nations who had threatened to withdraw from Mexico City had been prevailed upon to remain, following the departure of Obregon and his troops.

VILLA SENDS DIPLOMATS IN MEXICO.
SAN ANTONIO, March 8th.
The report that General Pancho Villa had been killed in a battle in Durango is fallacious.

Agents of General Villa in this city to-day announced that the diplomatic representatives of the foreign nations in Mexico City had been invited to Chihuahua by Villa. The latter declared that he would guarantee them protection.

FIRE ON "KOBE MARU."

A serious fire broke out on the South Manchurian Railway Co.'s str. *Kobe Maru* early on Saturday the 8th inst. when the steamer was lying at the company's Yangtszepoo wharf at Shanghai. Practically the whole part of the vessel forward of the funnels was involved. The saloon was on fire from end to end, and the flames had found their way up the deck. The fire swept to the main deck, the Captain's quarters and the chart room, being fanned by a stiff breeze. The fire above the deck was soon under control, but the chief difficulty lay in subduing the flames below. They were spreading along the corridors leading past the cabins and the engine-room, and fire, owing to the large amount of water she began to take a heavy list to starboard. To counteract this, the vessel's ballast tanks were filled, and the fire float was ordered to fill the boats on the port side with water. After two hours' hard work, the fire was subdued, and not a moment too soon, for the bunkers, which had been filled in view of the steamer's early departure, were becoming seriously threatened. The cause of the fire has not yet been discovered.

The *Telegraaf* (Amsterdam) learns from a reliable source from Capelle, near Antwerp, that every night trains arrive full of the dead bodies of soldiers who have been killed in action. The journal states that the corpses are bound together with iron wire in bundles of three, and are buried in graves which the inhabitants of the locality have dug during the daytime.

AUSTRIA FROM THE INSIDE.
INTENSE HATRED OF GERMANY.
PRAYERS FOR ENGLAND.

The following remarkable statement by a cultured Englishwoman who has only just returned from Austria, where she has lived for many years and has a wide knowledge of all classes in the country.

Until a week ago, though no restraint was placed upon her movements, she was nominally a prisoner. Representations made by influential friends on the ground of her daughter's illness resulted in permission being given to her to leave the country.

"The change of feeling has come about because of the refusal of the military authorities to disclose the truth. The people have formed the impression that the truth has not been disclosed because it is too awful. When Austrian wounded poured into the southern towns the people asked, 'What does this mean?' The Government's reply was that operations had not been so successful as on previous occasions. Nothing was said of the dreadful losses sustained, nor has anything been published to this day of the true state of affairs. According to the papers, the Austrian cause is passing from success to success, but the people in their hearts know that they are being grossly deceived and have ceased to pay attention to official news."

DISTRICT OF MOURNING.

At Pressek, in the heart of the Bohemian country, I saw about 20,000 men sworn to allegiance. There was no joy or enthusiasm among the soldiers. They simply went to the war because they thought they had to go, and many people, including myself, who witnessed the event, observed that only about one-third of the men actually took the oath. The result was as terrible as might have been expected. Of one regiment, the Pressek Eleventh, only four officers and a relatively small number of men returned. The regiment was almost wiped out.

Losses by other regiments have been similarly severe. There is hardly a family in Pressek district, which has about 20,000 inhabitants, that has not lost a breadwinner. Why do they go? Because German officers force them on at the point of the sword. To go forward is almost certain death; to refuse, hardly less certain.

"Everybody is being ruthlessly sacrificed. Every physically capable man over eighteen has gone. Those previously rejected as unfit were re-examined, and every man with legs to stand on and arms to use a gun was impressed. If he could hang together he had to go. One wondered not so much how such men would fight, but how they would reach the fighting area."

The tragedy does not end there. What has aroused so much anger is the treatment of the Austrian wounded. Men suffering agonies from all manner of wounds are dumped at the nearest railway station and left to reach hospital as best they can. In the Bohemian country they have to walk as far as two or three miles. To assist them the collapse on the way stretcher bearers are sent out. Incredible as this may seem, it is a fact.

"Then as soon as they can walk back they are sent to the ranks. Many of those who thus return are mere skeletons. The war was not more than five or six weeks old when numbers of Bohemian soldiers returned hopelessly crippled with rheumatism. The comforts afforded the Allies' soldiers similarly stricken to them were denied. They will never recover."

"Another big factor is the food scarcity. Produce is plentiful, but the people are not allowed to enjoy it. Germany takes the lion's share, and what is left is very dear. Eggs, which were never more than eight hellars each, had advanced to 10 hellars (a little over 1d.) a week ago at Pressek. Milk at the outbreak of war was 2d. a litre; it is now 4d.; geese—in the land of geese—are nearly three times as dear as formerly. Coal is 4s. 2d. a cwt. In August it was 1s. 3d. Everything is so dear and scarce that the people are living almost entirely on sour bread and sour cheese."

THREATS AGAINST GERMANY.

"All these things have led both the common and the educated opinion to a very definite view. They realise now that the war is not Austria's but Germany's and are anxious to be done with it. Disaffection and discontent have given place to open expressions of hate. No longer is Germany the generous champion of a righteous cause, but a merciless tyrant bleeding the land of its possessions, human and material."

"Rebellion is spoken of as inevitable if Germany's mailed fist is not removed. At first there were whispers. Now there are open threats only suppressed in the presence of the Kaiser's officers. Everything German is spoken of with barely controlled hatred. At one time German was freely spoken in Bohemia, but the people now decline to speak it unless spoken to by a German officer. Deliverance from Germany is hoped for, prayed for, and, ironically though it may seem, England is most looked to for that deliverance."

"If England quickly wins we shall be saved" is the strong sentiment of thousands. One of the leading men in Bohemia, a doctor of Prague, said to me before leaving, 'To England we are looking. For our sakes may she make haste.' England is set firmly in the people's minds as the country's liberator-to-be. The advance of the Russians is welcomed in Bohemia with scarcely concealed joy."

Among the Bohemian soldiers there is an unwritten compact that they will not do anything materially to hinder the Russian progress. Russia is to be welcomed as England's representative. Fears of Russian reprisals they have none. That this is no mere fancy is shown by the following postcard sent by a peasant boy with the Austrian forces to his parents near Prague: 'The Russians are close on us, but we are going to lie under. There was a postscript in German: 'Your son has been instantly shot.'"

FROM BOASTFULNESS TO DOUBT.
HEADSHAKINGS IN GERMANY.

Two interesting accounts of the state of Germany, both mental and material, are given by two men trained in observation and of sound judgment.

The first is M. Ostrovsky, Russian Consul at Danzig, who was detained for five months in Germany before being allowed to return home.

His view is that it will take a long time to convince the German people that they are doomed to defeat.

He saw no signs of scarcity of anything except petrol. Rye is being mixed with wheat flour for breadmaking, but the mixture is quite palatable. All articles of household consumption are at normal prices, as fixed by the Government. Eggs were dearer for a time, but they are now as cheap as usual.

Everywhere crops are being sown on as large a scale as possible, in order to produce a plentiful harvest. Even the military review ground in Berlin has been planted with potatoes. Prisoners of war are to be employed in ploughing and sowing, especially in Hanover, Holstein, and Brandenburg.

The other observer, who has been studying the attitude of the Germans, is an American well acquainted with European countries, and a level-headed critic of the character of nations.

He agrees that it cannot yet be said that the disastrous nature of the adventure into which the Hohenzollerns have led the people over whom they claim the Divine Right to rule is clearly realised.

Misgivings which were felt when the original plan of the militarist party was seen to have utterly failed are forgotten in the noisy campaign of 'Hate against England.' A general high in command has declared that but for the British Navy and Expeditionary Forces the Germans would have taken Paris and bombarded Petrograd within a month of the declaration of war.

NEW SPIRIT OF DOUBT.

The American thinks that the impossibility of winning is understood by most Germans in high position: the change of tone from over-confident boasting to doubtful forecasts of the final result is most significant.

A Parisian airship builder said in a speech that if Germany were beaten there would be no indemnity because every penny would be spent and every man capable of bearing arms killed.

That is ridiculous. The Socialists, who on the eve of war held huge protest meetings in all the large towns, and who have always regarded the Navy as provocative rather than necessary for the defence of the Colonies and commerce, are not likely to allow insane militarists to ruin the country. They are saying very little now, but are resolved to seize the opportunity when it presents itself of saving something out of the fire.

It is the Kaiser's knowledge that the enormous indemnity to be exacted for Belgium will certainly inflame opinion against his dynasty, and probably cause its overthrow, which forces him to reject the idea of sparing the unhappy country further sacrifice.

There are no illusions among German statesmen as to the necessity of paying for the damage done in Belgium. One of the most famous said, 'The sum will be far greater than that paid by France in 1871.' It is also recognised by the leaders of statecraft that it will be very difficult for Germans to live and do business abroad. The unloading of the widespread spy system will cause them to be universally suspected.

The latest evidence showing how dangerous it is to allow any Germans to reside and work in other countries is supplied by the fact that two of the crew of the airship captured at Libau turned out to have been employed as hairdressers there before the war. They had evidently studied how bombs might be thrown with the most damaging effect.

THE HIDDEN DEATH.
(SUBMARINES).

Out where the swaying, empty seas
Lie naked to the rain,
And sullenly the white-caps rise
To break and sink again,
When like a shroud the dark comes down
And pale the lightning leers,
Look and look well, O drowsy watch!
The Hidden Death is near!

Mark for your lives the under-shades
That rise and fade and die!
Mark where the seared gulls, chattering, rise
And seek the nurturing sky!
Mark for your lives the fanning trails
That, snake-like, cross the swell
And leap and go and come again!
Then loose the eager chell!

The chattering quick-fires shriek their dread,
The red dart spits and runs
From deck to deck, from top to top,
And wakes the jibbering guns!
In vain the shivering convoys close
And shell the scornful sea!
Far down a voice has spoken the word—
The Hidden Death is free!

The blind white adder leaps to sting
And drives the poison home!
Their foolish smoke sinks shuddering down
To cloak the spluttering foam,
And, mad with panic, lashed with fear,
The speared whale rears and blows
Till, seared with blowing, blood-red steam,
The whipped white waters close!

When bare the heaving, joy seas
Hiss with the flashing rain
And, hard upon the twilight's heels,
The night comes down again,
And, far in the watery, grumbling sky,
The flickering lightnings flare,
Look and look well, O queeting lights!
The Hidden Death is there!

IF KRUPPS SHOULD FAIL.
CAPACITY OF ESSEN WORKS
NEARING ITS LIMIT.

Germany's most vulnerable point may be expressed in a single word—Krupps. This great concern of Germany supplies practically the whole of Germany's war materials, and its inability to keep up with the enormous demands of the Kaiser's great armies may bring about the end of the war at a much earlier date than has yet entered into any one's calculations on this side of the Channel.

As a matter of fact, the capacity of the much vaunted Krupp works is not nearly so great as the aggregate capacity of our five most important armament firms. Reports that Germany is running short of shot and shell are persistent, and are likely enough to be true, and it is notorious that Germany is making frantic efforts to secure supplies of metal by any means and at any price.

There is also plenty of evidence that Krupp-manufactured munitions are by no means so superior as many people had been led to believe. In the supreme test now being applied Krupp's may fail the Fatherland.

A VAST CONCERN.

Founded at Essen 102 years ago as a factory for the production of 'English cast steel,' and employing only seventy workmen in 1873, this company now employs 70,000 men, of whom 35,000 are in the Essen steel works alone. The great Mannesmann iron and steel works at Düsseldorf, capitalised at £1,000,000, has been absorbed into the Essen concern, bringing the combined share and loan capital of Krupp's up to £14,300,000.

As an indication of the extent of the Essen works, it may be mentioned that the plant is served by eighty miles of private railway, and that the traffic between the works and the Prussian State system averages between fifty and sixty trains daily.

The entire coal supply is furnished by the company's own collieries, which employ 10,000 men and produce nearly 3,000,000 tons a year. The firm's iron ore mines employ 5,000 men.

The particulars—dimensions, age, and location—of every ship of war and practically every big gun in the world are carefully recorded at Krupp's, where the German naval and military authorities have a mine of ready information.

Lastly this great firm has come under a cloud of suspicion which appears to be thickening. The case in which judgment was delivered a year ago shook the faith of not a few Germans in Krupp's, if not in the Government which favoured and shielded the firm. It may be recalled that the scandal was first brought to public notice in the Reichstag in April, 1913, by the Socialist Liebknecht, who had first communicated his charges against Krupp's to the War Minister in November, 1912.

Although many documents were suppressed on the ground that they contained State secrets, and certain allegations were ruled out as irrelevant, the evidence which was permitted in open court was damaging, if not damning. There is no smoke without fire, and if only half the reports now current on the Continent are true, the limit of Krupp's capacity to supply the gigantic demands made by the Kaiser's military staff may be reached at any moment.—Daily Express.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.
HOW BRITISH SHIPS FARED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The following letter has appeared in the *Washington Post*. The writer is Colonel J. M. Morgan, who was a United States naval officer, but joined the Southern States at the outbreak of the Civil War:

Before allowing their indignation to reach white heat on account of the inconvenience to which their ships are subjected by British cruisers, would it not be well for Americans to examine the records of their own Courts of Admiralty between the years 1861-5 and see what American cruisers did to suspected British vessels? Of course, no English ship intending to run the blockade cleared for a northern port, but if at Bermuda or Nassau they registered their port of destination as Halifax or some other supposedly neutral port did that save them from search by American men-of-war? Not much! If their draught was sufficiently light to enable them to enter the harbour of Charleston or Wilmington they were inconspicuously seized on the high seas and carried to a northern port, where they were sold and the prize-money divided.

During the latter part of the Civil War, blockade runners belonging to British owners did not carry any cargoes whatever to the south, as it was more advantageous to them to carry a little gold to buy what cotton they wanted, but the fact of being empty did not save them from capture and condemnation. I distinctly remember the case of the *Georgia* (a vessel in which I once served). She was a merchant steamer called the *Japan*, and was bought by the Confederates. After a trial of a little more than a year it was found that she was not suited for a commerce destroyer, and she was sold. A British subject by the name of Jones bought her, through an agent, in good faith. He then entered into a contract with the Portuguese Government to carry mails between Lisbon and the Cape Verde Islands. She left Liverpool for the purpose of fulfilling her obligation, and when she arrived off the mouth of the Tagus she was taken possession of by the U. S. sloop of war *Niagara* and sent to Boston—and that was the last the Englishman ever saw of his ship or his money.

Instances of British merchant vessels ostensibly on voyages from one British port to another, but suspected of an ulterior design to run the blockade, which were captured by U. S. war ships are too numerous to mention, so it would be well if Americans were a little slowly on the indignation business.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRANERS.

Onegosino, British str., 1,259, Liddell, 12th March—Tientsin 6th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chicago Maru, Japanese str., 3,637, K. Hori, 11th March—Manila 9th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chingchow, British str., 1,195, J. Doyle, 7th March—Kwang Yen 4th March, Siona—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Oniyuen, Chinese str., 1,177, Ross, 6th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Chinese.

Daiya Maru, Japanese str., 1,563, 13th March—Wakamatsu 9th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Denwery, British str., 1,020, J. Jenkins, 12th March—Saigon 8th March, Rice—Chinese.

Footchow, British str., 1,237, J. R. Owen, 8th March—Shanghai 4th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Eiger, Norwegian str., 876, E. Fingelsen, 6th March—Daly 27th February, General—Chinese.

Fritzer, Norwegian str., 801, Kristensen, 6th March—Bangkok 24th February, Rice—Chinese.

Fukui Maru, Japanese str., 3,037, 12th March—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Haitar, British str., 1,183, J. W. Evans, 14th March—Swatow 13th March, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Hansang, British str., 1,366, S. Wilde, 14th March—Shanghai 9th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Honoto Maru, Japanese str., 274, W. Ebini, 11th March—Ocean Island.—Order.

Hova Bee, British str., 2,056, V. Eglom, 5th March—Singapore 27th February, General—Chinese.

Hongkong, French str., 742, Marquerite, 14th March—Hoihow 13th March, General—A. R. Marly.

Huxan, British str., 1,143, H. Hobbs, 13th March—Bangkok 6th March, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

Jason, British str., 4,600, G. T. Clark, 13th March—Shanghai 10th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Kamon, Norwegian str., 949, Faltmen, 11th March—Hongkong 9th March, Coal—Chinese.

Kanyu, British str., 1,828, Monkman, 12th March—Swatow 11th March, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

Keizo Maru, Japanese str., 1,164, D. Imaiden, 11th March—Moj 2nd March, General—Order.

Kenkon Maru, Japanese str., 2,091, S. Sasaki, 9th March—Moj 3rd March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kiang Ping, Chinese str., 1,222, U. Udden, 14th March—Chinkiang 8th March, General—Chinese.

Loksang, British str., 977, D. W. Ritchie, 12th March—Hoihow 11th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Minnesota, American str., 13,393, Garlick, 11th March—Seattle 6th February, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nubia, British str., 3,697, A. B. Garwood, 11th March—Bombay 22nd February, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Phumprun, British str., 1,005, W. O. Bird, 12th March—Saigon 7th March, Rice and General—Order.

Siberia, American str., 11,284, A. Zeeder, 9th March—San Francisco 6th February, General—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Sungkiang, British str., 987, J. Robinson, 12th March—Manila 9th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Sumatra, Swedish str., 3,271, A. C. Nordfeld, 14th March—Moj 9th March, Beans—Swedish Trading Co.

Tientsin, British str., 1,227, John Cogan, 9th March—Shanghai 5th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,294, Nakamura, 11th March—Mororan 29th February, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Toonyan, Chinese str., 842, Mackie, 13th March—Shanghai 10th March, General—Chinese.

Varo, Norwegian str., 929, Jobson, 14th March—Hoihow 13th March, General—Chinese.

Yatsing, British str., 1,423, T. M. Meyer, 13th March—Moj 8th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

4 p.m.—An Opera at the French Convent.

Thursday, 18th March.—

12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of a Large and Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Friday, 19th March.—

4 p.m.—An Opera at the French Convent.

Saturday, 20th March.—

4 p.m.—An Opera at the French Convent.

Monday, 22nd March.—

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Meeting of Foreign Importers at the Secretary's Office.

Tuesday, 23rd March.—

Noon—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

12.15 p.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 24th March.—

11 a.m.—Hongkong Club Twenty-Seventh Half-Yearly Drawing of 65 Adventures in the Club House.

Thursday, 25th March.—

Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

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SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL Capt. A. L. Valentini	Abou 24th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NUBIA Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	Noon 26th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
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MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 17th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 18th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 23rd Mar., 4 P.M.

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"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at 1 P.M.

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FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"LUZON MARU" ... T. Miyata ... TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"KAJU MARU" ... Y. Yamamoto ... SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"DAIJI MARU" ... K. Murakami ... SUNDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU" ... S. Tokushige ... SUNDAY, 28th Mar., at Noon.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving
"BOSHI MARU" ... K. Hattori ... WED'DAY, 17th Mar., at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

S.S. "KEIJO MARU," CAPT. IMAIZUMI,

LEAVING ON TUESDAY, 16th MARCH, AT 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Forenoon Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Bom Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER.

114,

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	STEAMER	To SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	On 22nd March, at 5 P.M.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 20th March, at 1 P.M.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSIPPING on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA. (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer from YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO.	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
		RAI	KONG		LES	(London 1 day later)
Mar. 15	NUBIA	Mar. 22	Mar. 26	MON JOLIA	Apr. 24	Apr. 30
Apr. 12	ORIENTAL	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MALWA	May 8	May 14
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALWA	May 23	May 29
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 5	June 11
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	June 19	June 25
					July 4	July 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	"A" Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£65.	£59.	£59.	£59.
MARSEILLES	£44.	£44.	£44.	£44.
MARSEILLES	£51.	£51.	£51.	£51.
LONDON	£55.	£55.	£55.	£55.
MARSEILLES	£42.	£42.	£42.	£42.
MARSEILLES	£33.	£33.	£33.	£33.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NAMUR	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 13
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £50 Single; £45 Return; 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £32 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £45 Single; £40 Return; 2nd Saloon £33 Single; £30 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10% For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT, SUPERINTENDENT

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SUWA MARU Capt. Mural	20,000	THURSDAY, 25th March, at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	ATSUTA MARU Capt. B. Yoshikawa	16,000	THURSDAY, 8th April, at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	TAMBA MARU Capt. Nagasaka	12,500	TUESDAY, 6th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. K. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 18th April, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda	13,500	WED'DAY, 17th March, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TOSA MARU Capt. Takano	12,000	TUESDAY, 23rd March, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU Capt. H. Nomura	11,500	SATURDAY, 20th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU Capt. ...	10,000	FRIDAY, 18th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	HAKATA MARU Capt. Kawashima	12,500	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	YASAKA MARU Capt. Yasawaki	20,000	MONDAY, 22nd Mar., at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
SUWA MARU	25,000	Thurs., 25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	" 8th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000	" 22nd Apr.
MIYABAKI	16,000	" 6th May
KITANO	16,000	" 20th May
FUSHIMI	25,000	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
AKI MARU	12,500	Tues., 22nd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	" 6th Apr.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	" 15th Apr.
SADO	12,500	" 29th Apr.
AWA	12,500	" 13th May

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

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